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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

# Janesville Daily Gazette.

JANESVILLE, WIS., FRIDAY, SEPT. 23, 1864.

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### THE MEETING LAST NIGHT.

Speeches by General Fairchild and I. C. Sloan.

The disappointment felt by the people of this city when it was announced that Senator Doolittle would not be present to address them last evening, did not prevent a large crowd from assembling at the Court Room to listen to the speeches of Secretary Fairchild of Madison, and Hon. I. C. Sloan, of this city. After some stirring music by the brass band, and an excellent patriotic song by the glee club, John H. Bennett Esq., introduced General Fairchild to the audience. The General said he felt greatly embarrassed in attempting to address an audience that had expected to listen to the eloquence of so excellent an orator and distinguished a speaker as Senator Doolittle, but he desired to do all he could in his humble way to insure the election of Abraham Lincoln this fall, as he regarded that event of the utmost consequence to the well being and perpetuity of the Republic.

He then went into an examination of the democratic charge that this war was commenced by Mr. Lincoln, and demonstrated by historical data that could not be gainsaid, that the South was the guilty party, and referred to the seizure of our forts, arsenals, custom-houses and munitions of war by rebel hands—to the secession of six or seven states and the election of Jefferson Davis as Provisional President, before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated. Not only was the North not guilty of bringing on this war, but it had debased itself before the world in the way of unmanly concessions to avert the impending storm. It was true the abolitionists of the North had severely criticised the institution of slavery which had no doubt greatly exasperated the Southern people, but the freedom of speech was an inalienable right, and a right which the democratic party was allowing a great deal about just now, although their liberty of speech had degenerated into unbridled license in some cases. He had never heard the democratic party complain about the curtailment of free speech in the South, although it was a well known fact that if an anti-slavery man had expressed his sentiments in a slave state, they would have hung him higher than Haman.

He said Mr. Seward was right some years ago when he asserted that there was an "irrepressible conflict" going on in this country between slave labor and free labor. This was a slaveholder's rebellion, brought on because the power of the Government had passed from their hands. They were willing to stay in the Union as long as they could control it. He read from the famous speech of Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the so called Confederacy, in which is depicted, with terrible truthfulness, the direful consequences that would follow if the State convention he was then addressing should curtail the state of the Union. He read that part of Stephens' argument which showed how the South had always had the lion's share of the offices since the government was organized, and which assured them that they could continue to hold if they would only remain in the Union.

The General said he was right when he voted for Douglas four years ago and he believed he was right now when he was in favor of the Republican candidate. He had voted for Douglas and Union in 1860, and should vote for Lincoln and Union in 1864. He had fought for two years under General McClellan in the army of the Potomac, and had almost idolized Little Mac. But he should not vote for him now because of the bad company he was caught in. To say nothing of the false and hollow platform, he believed Mr. Pendleton was as much of a traitor as Jeff. Davis. He only knew of one soldier who was a copperhead, and how he became converted to that faith was related to him by Colonel Allen of the 5th regiment. At the battle of Stone River the Colonel kicked the fellow skulking behind a tree and kicked him into line. He regarded the election of Lincoln as a foregone conclusion—the only question being how large his majority shall be. The larger his majority this fall the sooner this rebellion would end. He closed by appealing to the friends of Douglas to go with him for Lincoln and Johnson.

As we took no notes but rely entirely upon our memory, the above is only a very imperfect sketch of the General's hour and a half speech. It was well received and often interrupted by hearty applause.

After another excellent song by the glee club, Hon. I. C. Sloan, the popular candidate for Congress from this district, was then introduced to the audience. After the applause which greeted his appearance had subsided, he said, in substance, that the people of the United States would have the power which was delegated to Abraham Lincoln four years ago returned to them on the fourth of March next, and it was for them to decide this fall, into whose hands the sacred cause of liberty was to be intrusted. Never had any people been required to decide upon so important questions as those involved in the coming canvass.

He seemed to the speaker that at no time since the organization of the government had there been such responsibility resting upon the American people as now—it was the responsibility of saying whether the Republic should live or die.

He rapidly reviewed the history and antecedents of that party which recently met in Chicago and nominated McClellan.

That party was in power four years ago, and its responsibility for the present unhappy condition of our country, could not be forgotten or ignored. Had that party shown itself worthy to be trusted? Look at its history and its acts. In the first place, there was that pitiable old imbecile, James Buchanan, of whom one could hardly speak without coupling his name with an epithet of contempt. He was in collusion with the traitors in his cabinet who were arranging the programme of secession. There was Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, whose business was to deplete and squander the national finances. There was John B. Floyd, the thief, Secretary of War, whose part in the role of traitors, was to strip Northern forts and arsenals of their guns and send them South for the use of rebels. There was the Connecticut traitor Toucy, Secretary of the Navy, who had not the poor excuse of being born on Southern soil, he it was who scattered the national war ships to distant seas beyond recall in order to facilitate the work of traitors and embarrass Mr. Lincoln.

Was the country ready to reinstate such rulers and clothe them again with power? (Cries of "no, no," "never," &c.)

Mr. Sloan concluded his speech by briefly referring to the Chicago platform and the candidates that stood upon it, for whose success every rebel north and south earnestly prayed.

The Glee Club then sang "Rally round the flag" the audience rising and joining in the chorus. After three cheers for General Fairchild, three for the Union, three for Lincoln and Johnson, three for Sheridan and three for the Army and Navy, the meeting adjourned feeling in the best of spirits.

### Nineteen-Twentieths.

Twenty men were drafted in the town of Middleton, of which number nineteen were Democrats.—*Madison Patriot.*

In his speech last night, General Fairchild stated that there was a class of persons at the North who were willing this war should be prosecuted just as long as other folks would prosecute it, but the moment they were called upon to go themselves, they were opposed to it and began to cry peace. The paragraph quoted from the *Patriot* states who this class is. The Republicans of Middleton probably enlisted two or three years ago, and now when the draft comes it must take those who remain. Nineteen out of twenty, according to the *Patriot*, belong to that class who are in favor of a free election or a free fight. As Wisconsin soldiers are allowed to vote they can have both in front of Petersburg.

The legality of Governor Gilmore's veto of the "Soldiers' Voting Bill" will soon be decided by the Supreme Court of New Hampshire. The opinions of the best jurists conversant with the facts of the case, is that the position taken by the Legislature will be sustained. The soldiers of the Granite State who are fighting for the Union, will not be cheated out of their votes, either by the juggling of professed friends or the open hostility of the Copperheads.

A MEMORANDUM kept at Fort Laramie, shows that more than six thousand wagons with over twenty-six thousand animals, passed over that route westward from the middle of March to the ninth of July. The emigrants numbered over nineteen thousand. In addition to these, an immense emigration passed over the stage route through Cheyenne Pass, making a total number of those living on the Plains of over fifty thousand.

The Chattanooga *Gazette* says: We learn that Henry S. Hill Esq., formerly editor of the Chattanooga *Advertiser*, and member of the rebel legislature from this county, and latterly one of the editors of Atlanta *Commonwealth*, did not skedaddle from Atlanta. He informed a staff officer who was in the city yesterday, that he was thoroughly "subjugated." Henry was an original rebel.

The Providence *Journal* says: The Portland *Advertiser*, a Democratic paper, speaking of the recent election in Maine, says that "the underbrush" for the great Presidential fight has been cleared away by it. We never before heard that came for the Democracy, but it must be admitted that it was pretty thoroughly cleared away and routed out on Monday. A good crop is therefore sure in November.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, a Union Democrat, was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Oregon on Saturday. He is from Massachusetts, and was at one time Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa. He takes the place of James W. Nesmith, Democrat, and will probably be an improvement.

At a recent railroad dinner, in compliment to the legal fraternity, the toast was given—"An honest lawyer, the noblest work of God;" but an old farmer in the back part of the hall rather spoiled the effect by adding in a loud voice, "And about the scarecrow."

The most gratifying and encouraging reports come from all parts of the country in regard to volunteering. Never in the history of the war, has the determination of the people to put down the rebellion been more manifest than at present.

Advices from North Carolina represent the people of that State as greatly exasperated against the rebel government, and preparing to resist the execution of the rebel conscription.

### LOCAL MATTERS.

#### RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

##### ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

###### Chicago & Northwestern.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### St. Paul & Northern Pacific.

From St. Paul, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From St. Paul, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & Great Western.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & Rock Island.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & Milwaukee.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & Madison.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & Janesville.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & Watertown.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & Burlington.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & Dubuque.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & Keokuk.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & Iowa City.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & Des Moines.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & Council Bluffs.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & Omaha.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & St. Louis.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & Memphis.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & New Orleans.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & Mobile.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & Savannah.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & Jacksonville.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & Tampa.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & Havana.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & Santiago.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & Matanzas.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & Pinar del Rio.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & Cienfuegos.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & Sagua la Grande.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

###### Chicago & Sancti Spiritus.

From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going South. 12:30 A. M. From Chicago, 2:30 P. M. Going North. 12:30 A. M.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

#### Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

##### THE WAR FOR THE UNION!

###### WITHDRAWAL OF COCHRANE!

40,000 Soldiers just sent Forward!

###### Correspondence between the President and Grant!

The Potomac Army Jubilant over Gen. Sheridan's Victory!

###### Sheridan still following the Enemy!

What the Richmond Papers say of Peace in Georgia!

###### The Rebels in Missouri—A Fight with part of Shelby's Force!

###### OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

War Department, Washington, Sept. 22, 9 P. M.—To Maj. Gen. Dix.—Dispatches down to 9 o'clock last night have been received from Gen. Sheridan.

A portion of the rebel cavalry having turned off to Front Royal were pursued, attacked and driven by our cavalry, which were still pursuing them. The rebel infantry made a stand at Flint Hill, a strongly intrenched position beyond Strasburg, which was attacked by our forces last evening, and the crest carried and held by our troops. There is reason to believe that later dispatches were captured last night by Muskey, near Winchester. Gen. Stoneman reports that Sheridan's supply trains arrived safely at Winchester last night.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

###### FROM WASHINGTON.

New York, Sept. 22.—The Commercial Washington special says that the 1st Dist. of Columbia cavalry, who lost the cattle the other day, were greatly distressed at being taken from Washington, being unpaid, and had declared they would not fight. It is believed here that Early will make a stand at Strasburg as the advantages of a position there are great. Sheridan's cavalry will be able to outflank the position.

The Commercial Washington special says 40,000 soldiers have been sent to Grant and Sheridan from camp Distribution within ten days, and that there is a smaller number in camp now than ever before.

Gen. Fremont's letter of withdrawal is regarded here as calculated to have about an equal effect on both parties.

The new rumor of peace negotiations has no foundation.

Benj. F. Williams, Chief Clerk of the Stamp Division Postoffice Department, has been arrested for fraudulent transactions. A Philadelphia named Alexander has been arrested as an accomplice.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The following is a copy of a correspondence which took place between the President and Lt. Gen. Grant, and may prove interesting, as it furnishes an inside view of military affairs.

EXECUTIVE MESSON, WASHINGTON.

April 30, 1864.—To Gen. Grant.—The spring campaign opens, I will express in this way my entire satisfaction with what you have done up to this time so far as I understand it. The particulars of your plans, I neither know nor seek to know. You are a vigorous and self-reliant, and pleased with this, I wish not to intrude any restraints or constraints upon you. While I am very anxious that our great disaster or capture of our men in great numbers shall be avoided, I know that these points are less likely to escape your attention than they would be mine. If there be anything wanting which is within my power to give do not fail to let me know it. And now with a brave army and a just cause, may God sustain you.

Yours very truly, A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMPBELL P. O., VA., May 1st, 1864.

To the President.—Your very kind letter of yesterday is just received, and the confidence you express for the future and the satisfaction for the past in my military administration is most encouraging. I shall be my earnest endeavor that you and the country shall not be disappointed. From my first entrance into the volunteer service of the country to the present day, I have never had cause of complaint and have never expressed or implied a complaint against the Administration or the Secretary of War for throwing any embarrassment in the way of my vigorously prosecuting what appeared to be my duty. Indeed, since the problem which placed us in command of all the armies, and in view of the great responsibility and importance of success, I have been established at the readiness with which everything asked for has been yielded without even an explanation being asked. Should my success be less than I desire and expect, the least I can say is the fault is not with you. Very truly your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

New York, Sept. 22.—The Washington Republican of yesterday having stated that Jeff Davis had sent a letter to Jacob Thompson at Niagara Falls, proposing peace by the rebels laying down their arms, returning to home, and the Union preserved as formerly, slaves made free to remain so, those who remain in slavery, and gentlemen sharing the confidence of the government have no right in the report, and assert it as a Wall Street speculation.

New York, Sept. 23.—The World's Washington special believes the report of a peace letter from Jeff Davis well founded, and has no doubt that it is in the hands of a party at present at the seat of government. Another World special says that President Lincoln is engaged preparing peace propositions to be sent to our commanders. One has already been sent to General Sherman.

The Herald's Washington special says that Sherman was wounded a few days since in a reconnaissance towards Andie. He received a pistol ball in the mouth, passing through the back part of his jaw, and another in his abdomen and inflicting a severe wound. The Richmond Examiner says he was only wounded in the thigh and would soon be in the saddle again.

### FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

New York, Sept. 23.—The World's special, dated headquarters Sheridan's army, below Winchester of the 22d says the entire army advanced at noon yesterday and took possession of the heights on either side of Strasburg twenty miles below Winchester and near Staunton. In front of Flint Hill the artillery opened on the left immediately demoralizing the enemy's skirmish line and scattering it back. A shot from Tyler's battery of the 19th corps set fire to a barn just beyond Strasburg and soon after the firing commenced.

Meanwhile the 6th corps, which was assigned the business of the day, sent forward a skirmish line consisting of the 6th Maryland, 4th Ohio, and 9th New York regiments of the 3d division, and the 95th Pa. and 95th New York regiments of the 1st division, to develop the enemy's strength upon, and capture if possible, a crest forming an extension of the very formidable position held by the enemy on Flint Hill. This line advanced handsomely driving the rebel line from the foot of the crest, but no farther. The enemy, however, held their own afterwards until the close of the afternoon, when the enemy refused to answer with a single gun. Capt. McCarthy's battery finally advanced to our skirmish line on the left of the 6th corps and centre of the army, and gave the enemy such a firing by battery, as shattered a portion of their lines and caused it to retreat soon after.

About dusk while the battery was still firing, the 1st brigade of the 3d division, 6th corps, charged on the extreme right under a deadly fire, and gallantly stormed and carried the crest which had been fought for unsuccessfully during the afternoon. This closed the engagement in the fight which probably reached 200 killed and wounded.

Gen. Torbert with Waldron and Meritt's divisions of cavalry was sent around the mountains on the left early this morning. A dispatch arrived at this hour stating that he has driven the enemy's cavalry from Front Royal and is six miles beyond, and still advancing. Gen. Averell on the extreme right developed no force of consequence in his front.

If the enemy means to fight there will be at least a showing of hands by both armies, though whether we shall assault them in their present position remains a question.

HARPER'S FERRY, THURSDAY NOON, Sept. 22.—I left the army this morning at 10 o'clock, and have heard no sound of cannon indicating the opening of a battle yet.

### WITHDRAWAL OF FREMONT.

Dorson, Sept. 22.—The following letter of Gen. Fremont, withdrawing his name as a candidate is published to-day:

Dorson, Sept. 21.—Companion:—I feel it my duty to make one step more in the direction indicated by my letter of the 23rd of August, and withdraw my name from the list of candidates. The Presidential question has in fact been entered upon in such a way that the union of the Republican party has become a permanent necessity. The policy of the Democratic party signifies either separation or re-establishment with slavery. The Chicago platform is simply separation, and Gen. McClellan's letter of acceptance is re-establishment with slavery. The Republican candidate on the contrary, is pledged to re-establishment of the Union without slavery, and however hesitant his policy may be, the pressure of his party will, we may hope, force him to it. Between these views I think no man of the liberal party can remain in doubt. I believe I am consistent with my antecedents in withdrawing, not to aid in the triumph of Mr. Lincoln, to do my part towards preventing the election of the Democratic candidate. In respect to Mr. Lincoln, I continue to hold exactly the same sentiments I contained in my letter of acceptance. I consider that his administration, and financially, a failure, and that its necessary continuance is a cause of regret for the country. There never was such unanimity in a country than was exhibited here at the fall of Sumter, and the South was powerless in the face of it. But Mr. Lincoln completely paralyzed this generous feeling. He destroyed the strength of the position and divided the North when he declared to the South that slavery should be protected. He built up for the South a strength which otherwise they could never have attained, and this has given them an advocate on the Chicago platform who has been the open avowal of the condemnation which men had been freely expressing to each other for the past two years, and which had been made fully known to the President, but in the uncertain condition of affairs leading men were not found willing to make public a dissatisfaction and condemnation which could have rendered Mr. Lincoln's nomination impossible, and their continued silence and support established for him a character among the people which leaves now no choice.

United, the Republican party is reasonably sure of success; divided, the result of the Presidential election is at the least doubtful.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully yours, J. C. FREMONT.

### FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 20.—The news of the victory in the Shenandoah Valley was read to the troops along the lines this afternoon, and was received with great enthusiasm and repeated cheering. A salute of 100 shot guns will be fired to-morrow at daylight in honor of the event.

Deserters say that the rebels were receiving rations of fresh beef from the drove captured from us last week. They say it was Hampton's cavalry that accomplished the feat, and that they took 250 prisoners, 2,500 head of cattle, besides a train of horses, guns, &c. Some of the rebel pickets offered to trade fresh beef for coffee and other articles.

Sept. 21st, P. M.—The guns along our entire line opened fire this morning at daylight and kept up a roar for half an hour. Since that time occasional shots are heard at various points.

W. D. MCGREGOR.

### NEW YORK, Sept. 23d.—The Herald's City Point correspondent of the 21st says: Sheridan's great victory has inspired 20,000 troops more than a reinforcement of 20,000. It was received with uproarious enthusiasm. Grant telegraphed as one to Washington to make Sheridan a Brigadier General in the regular army, which was promptly done.

A salute of 100 shot guns from each

### battery was fired this morning at sunrise, making over 1000 discharges upon the rebel lines.

The rebels have reinforced their mortar battery, which is brought to bear on Dutch Gap Canal works, by additions of four more cohorts; they keep up a continual fire, but do no damage whatever.

### FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 22.—Gen. John Cochrane publishes an address to the War Democrats of the United States, withdrawing his name from the Cleveland ticket. In the course of his address he says: "While Gen. McClellan resolves upon an impossible Union as it was, through war, the Chicago convention resolves upon a possible Union as it should be, through peace. The Baltimore platform, he says, however, does not fail to refer to the re-establishment of constitutional liberty and the restoration of the Union to the arbitrament of arms in which, and which alone, the national safety is to be found. He would prefer to have the people brought to a vote on the Cleveland platform, believing the principles embodied in that platform is our country, and he cannot stand in the position which, by dividing, hazards the success of those who contend that the Union cannot be restored without the uninterrupted continuance of war.

Twenty-five 7-30 Treasury Notes of the new issue, number 69 to 92, of \$1000 each, were fraudulently obtained to-day from a bank here. Payment at maturity has been stopped at the Treasury Department, and dealers and others should be upon their guard against receiving them.

### FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New York, Sept. 23.—The steamer Emily B. Lowden, from New Orleans on the 15th, has arrived. An arrival from up the river gives the doubtful rumor of the capture near Little Rock, of a large supply of clothing, &c., which had been sent via Red River, by flag of truce, to Union prisoners.

Hereafter persons will be arrested in New Orleans, without written accusation against them. The Mississippi is very low.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16, via Cairo, Sept. 23.—Nothing new from Mobile. Some additional particulars in regard to the capture of Brownsville by Cortinas is received, but embrace nothing important.

Col. Day of the 91st Illinois commands the Federal troops at Brazos Santiago. It is rumored here in military circles that Gen. Banks leaves this department next week. He is now more popular with the free State party than ever before.

The Alabama has just arrived at Brazos























